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VICTORY BULLETIN

THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 31, 1944

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PIPE DREAM



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BOOK ON SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY PROVIDES VALUABLE DATA

In view of the widespread and urgent need for authoritative information about the disposal of surplus war property—especially about the channels of disposal, the various procedures involved, the types of goods becoming available, etc.—the American Council on Public Affairs has published, with the cooperation of VICTORY BULLETIN, an invaluable brochure entitled *Surplus War Property*.

Based exclusively upon official information of the Surplus War Property Administration and the Office of War Information, this publication presents for the first time a comprehensive manual which will be invaluable to research organizations, business firms, economists, etc.

Divided into two parts, *Surplus War Property* constitutes an indispensable tool and reference book. Part I ("The Basic Facts") offers a comprehensive up-to-the-minute Office of War Information review of every aspect of surplus war property; it has literally hundreds of invaluable factual nuggets. Part II ("The Basic Procedures") presents highly detailed Surplus War Property Administration information about its fundamental regulations, policies, etc.

Copies of *Surplus War Property* (Price: \$1) can be obtained from the American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington 8, D. C.

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August 31, 1944

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is based primarily upon the texts of announcements, regulations, and documents of the various branches of the Federal Government. The source and date of the information presented is usually indicated at the end of each item. The originating agencies and persons are, of course, solely responsible for the facts they cite and the opinions they express. The magazine and its publisher are in no way committed to any controversial implications or assertions.

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Total Liberation of France Is Coming Closer As Allies Sweep Down on Nazis

Protracted Stand West of Seine River Unlikely; More Japanese Air Bases Near Homeland Blasted

By ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Acting Secretary of War

■ The last two weeks have been a decisive period in the war against Germany. We have landed successfully with a liberation force in the south of France against a foe which initially was able to put up only spotted opposition on the ground and none in the air. At sea there was no interference.

In the north of France, in a demonstration of swifter blitz warfare than the Germans showed at their military best, the American Armored Force helped to pull an enveloping sack around the German Army in Normandy. Canadian and British forces crashed south from Caen through heavy German defenses to Falaise. Whether or not the bag is completely closed, the result is a German defeat and a general withdrawal with serious losses of men and equipment. No protracted enemy stand west of the Seine is likely.

Today American troops occupy Chartres, 46 miles from Paris.

The landings on the Mediterranean coast of France between Cannes and points near Toulon were a model of effective organization, cooperation of all services and vigor of action.

The way was prepared by the Mediterranean Allied Air Force of Lieutenant General Ira Eaker, acting under the command of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. Our heavy bombers over a period of weeks had concentrated on the destruction of enemy communications including bridges, railways, roads and air-dromes in the Rhone Valley and southern France generally. But then at the end came a three-day period in which not only our heavy bombers but fighter bombers and other units of the tactical air force struck the Rhone Valley and the coastal areas with all their strength.

The coastal guns in the hands of the enemy were a special target. It is interesting to note that the Nazis had more naval coastal batteries in this area than on similar stretches of the English Channel. Yet it is a fact that the enemy's Mediterranean guns were scarcely used during our landings, except for one spot.

To be sure, the Nazi coastal defense personnel was not of great numbers and some of the enemy seem to have been disheartened by the trend of the war,

but the blasting done by our planes must have been a big factor in the ease with which we landed at most of the assigned locations.

During the night of August 14-5 over 1,000 Allied ships converged upon the French coast. Here again was an opportunity for the Germans to use airplanes and submarines to best effect at a crucial moment. The enemy had neither, for any effective action.

By four o'clock in the morning the off-shore islands of Levant and Port Cros had been taken by special Allied forces which began their work earlier. The naval guns of the American, British and French warships participating readied the beaches of the mainland for our landings. A force of some 700 heavy bombers gave a final last-minute blow from the air to the German defenses. Then, under a continuous air umbrella of tactical planes, American, British and French troops went ashore. Altogether that day our air forces flew 4,285 sorties.

Parachutists and other airborne troops were landed at inland points at daylight with comparatively little trouble, according to first reports. In the early morning there was a haze over the countryside but it soon cleared. Sea and wind were propitious and the weather was ideal. It is sufficient to say that Allied troops are now a day ahead of their schedule.

This is only the first step in the operations in southern France. The Germans may gather themselves together to offer more bitter opposition but we are becoming firmly established with a steady buildup of men and equipment over the beaches. The Germans in the south will also have the disadvantage of having to look over their shoulders to keep track of what is going on in northern France behind them.

Major General Alexander M. Patch, Jr., commanding the Seventh Army in southern France pays a real tribute to the efficiency of the air effort. "Its aiming was excellent and its accuracy superb," a message from him to General Eaker states. "Its effectiveness gave outstanding assistance."

The air commander of troop carrier operations also has reported on the co-

operative paratroop missions. Despite the early morning haze, which in certain areas had become a heavy fog, paratroopers were dropped successfully. The usual signals and markings placed by the men on the ground gave excellent assistance to the glider landings. The troop carrier crews demonstrated the efficiency of their training and their initiative.

In the north of France in about one week after the first driving break-through the newly announced Third Army under Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr., spread east and west through Brittany and into the French interior to Le Mans. Thence northward it swung to Argentan. At the same time the Canadians and British pushed south from Caen to bring the other point of the closing pincers upon Falaise. This left the 5th and 7th German Armies no alternative except to pull out from the trap and abandon the Normandy positions which they had stoutly held. Naturally, the enemy concentrated to hold open the neck of the bag long enough to withdraw the endangered men. Many of these have been able to extricate themselves. But this kind of a withdrawal is at a demonstrated cost of a great many casualties and a great mass of tanks, trucks and other equipment which are easy targets for our air force. In two days American fighters destroyed or damaged in the general battle area or its environs over 1,000 trucks and barges, 6,000 railway cars and 594 locomotives.

French troops are now coming into their own in assuming a sizable and growing role in the eviction of the Germans from French soil. Throughout France the French forces of the interior are blowing up bridges, demolishing Nazi trucks and trains and fighting the Germans openly as the total liberation of France gets underway.

All of this sounds optimistic and there is no reason to disguise the fact that the trend of military affairs is favorable. But even where the Germans have been cornered, as were their armies southwest of Caen, they have fought stubbornly. When they were finally compelled to withdraw they fought bitterly at points of the most danger. They have large forces in the west not yet in battle. Our own soldiers are engaging in a great deal of heavy fighting in which our men are being killed and wounded and face constant danger. In the fighting in the north of France the casualties have necessarily been considerable. Casualties to U. S. troops since landing and up to August 6 are: Killed, 16,434; Wounded, 76,535; Missing, 19,704. These include casualties of the Eighth and Ninth Air

Force during that period. Under the circumstances nothing is more repugnant and dispiriting to them than to hear people far from the battle lines saying with an outburst of super-optimism that the battle is all won and the war will end tomorrow or the next day. An American soldier who received a letter from home expressing these sentiments has graphically commented: "Those Heinies down the road don't seem to know anything about it."

In Italy the Germans withdrew from Florence after destroying six of seven historic bridges and left the care of a hard-pressed population to Allied hands. AMG officers who crossed the Arno River into the main part of Florence ahead of our combat troops and risked the fire of snipers are caring for the people of Florence as best they can. They are feeding three-quarters of the population of the city. The Germans have maintained their lines along the city's outskirts, endangering many thousands of civilians who are unable to get food. Any activity in the streets running at right angles from the German positions

provokes German fire.

On the eastern front the Soviet armies have met increased German resistance as they approach close to German territory. Also, the long Russian advances have required that transport and supply catch up with the front lines. Now the Russian armies are splitting the remnants of Nazi armies trapped in Latvia and Estonia. Other Russian forces are hemming in the borders of East Prussia. The siege of Warsaw is being pressed. The Soviet bridgehead across the Vistula in the direction of German Silesia is being expanded.

In the Pacific, the island of Guam has been retaken and our domination of the Marianas is a triple threat to the Japanese homeland islands, to the Japanese on the China coast, and to the enemy in the Philippines.

In the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur's forces have completed the domination of New Guinea with the inexpensive landing at Sansapor, the division and isolation of the Japanese in Vogelkop, and the smashing of the trapped Japanese east of Aitape. Our planes

have reached out to destroy enemy shipping over a wide area. The enemy in the Philippines has been bombed. Japanese air bases on Halmahera have been blasted until they are practically useless. This was once a very important transshipment point for the Japanese in the South and Southwest Pacific areas.

In Southwest Asia, British troops have run the Japanese out of India. Allied Forces from North Burma have driven 20 miles south of Myitkyina to take Kazu. Other Allied troops have advanced south from Mogaung along the Mandalay railway to a point near Pinbaw.

In South China, Chinese troops, after a persistent defense, lost Hengyang to the Japanese, but aggressive Chinese fighting continues to be pressed to the west of the city.

American Army casualties as reported through 29 July 1944 are as follows: 45,491 killed, 113,977 wounded, 42,102 missing, and 43,205 taken prisoner, making a total of 244,775. Of the wounded, 57,956 have returned to duty (War Dept., 8-17).

THE THINKER





UNITED NATIONS

UNRRA COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE
PLANNING AID FOR DISPLACED

The UNRRA Committee for Europe has held two meetings recently. Of wide interest is the action taken by the Committee at its meeting on July 28 in approving a draft Multilateral Agreement on Displaced Persons.

The Multilateral Agreement drafted by the Technical Subcommittee for Displaced Persons in Europe has been approved by the Committee for Europe and is being submitted to the various European United Nations governments for signature. This agreement commits the signatory governments to accord treatment to displaced persons within their territories awaiting repatriation similar to that offered their own nationals, insofar as food and clothing are concerned; to sanction the temporary employment of displaced persons; to cooperate with UNRRA for such other recognized authority as may be interested in the repatriation of those persons, and to admit an UNRRA mission to the country.

The Technical Subcommittee for Displaced Persons in Europe has also approved the report of its expert commission on arrangements for dealing with currency in the possession of United Nations displaced persons at the time of liberation. The Subcommittee, further, has approved the report of its expert commission on clothing and food and supplied for displaced persons in

Germany. In all, some 36 million items are estimated to be required, of which 4 million are represented in shoes. Figures from the European Regional Office estimate the number of United Nations nationals displaced in Germany as 8,000,000, of whom 6,750,000 are adult males, 1,250,000 women, and 50,000 children under 14 years of age, equally divided between boys and girls.

A Displaced Persons Expert Commission report on unorganized mass movements of displaced persons has been approved by the Technical Subcommittee. This comprehensive report outlines the procedures which should be followed in establishing repatriation centers and suggests the development of flying squads which, operating from the centers as base, would infiltrate the surrounding areas, locate the would-be migrants, and persuade and guide them to the centers for an orderly repatriation process.

Food requirements for displaced persons in Germany over a 12-month period are estimated to call for something more than 671,000 metric tons. This calculation is based on a food value of 2,650 calories per person per day, and assumes a repatriation rate of one million persons per month for the first seven months, with a residual of one-half million persons unrepatriated from the 8th through the 12th month (UNRRA).

RUBBER PROBLEMS BEING STUDIED

The Department of State announced recently that it has accepted an invitation from the Government of the United Kingdom to take part in exploratory conversations on post war rubber problems with the Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

It was made clear at the same time that the drafting of a tentative program of studies would be considered and also the desirability of establishing a committee to keep the rubber situation under review.

Officials of the three governments assisted by members of various branches of the industry have now concluded these conversations which were held in London between August 1 and August 9. A comprehensive survey was made of the rubber situation covering both natural and synthetic rubber.

In the course of these discussions a full exchange of views took place and a large measure of agreement was reached on the broad outlines of the rubber position and on the nature of the problems that lie ahead. It was recognized that these problems were matters of common concern to the three governments.

A first program of studies has been prepared and arrangements for carrying out these studies are being made.

Consideration was also given to the best way, having regard to existing circumstances, of securing continuing examination and further discussion of the problems likely to arise with respect to rubber and rubber substitutes and it was agreed to resume the conversations in the near future (State Dept., 8-10).

UNRRA COUNCIL TO MEET SHORTLY

The second session of the UNRRA Council will open at Montreal on September 15.

The session, originally scheduled to open June 23, was postponed because of the restrictions on travel and communications from the British Isles during the period before the launching of the invasion of Europe. The restrictions having been lifted, it now becomes possible to hold the meeting with full attendance and representation of all the 44 member nations of UNRRA.

It is expected that the session will be brief. Reports and recommendations from the Committees of the Council and from the Director General will be received and acted upon and a number of matters of policy will be considered.

Further information concerning the session will be made public in advance of the opening meeting.

In preparing for the meetings the UNRRA Secretariat is working with Mr. Edwin D. Dickinson on procedures, Mr. John Weigel on arrangements and Mr. A. H. Feller on the Report of Director General Lehman. Mr. Morse Salisbury, Director of Public Information, is handling the plans for press relations.

Mimeographed copies of the Report of the Director General were mailed to the members of the Central Committee on August 2 with the request that they inform the Deputy General in charge of the Secretariat as early as possible whether they consider it appropriate to make the Report public. The Report will shortly be available in printed form for transmittal to member governments.

Intergovernmental agencies invited to send observers to the Conference include: the Interim Food Commission, League of Nations Technical organizations, International Labor Office, and Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

The Second Session of the Council will last about two weeks. Since the Council is self-governing, it will produce its own agenda. Particular attention has been given by the Secretariat to arrangements for documentation and the issuance of a Journal of the Session (UNRRA).

AXIS TOLL IN GREECE

The Greek Government's Office of Information reports that the number of villages partially or totally destroyed by the aggressors in Greece has reached the total of 2,200. This figure does not include villages destroyed in Bulgarian occupied Greece.

AID FOR JEWS

The International Committee of the Red Cross has communicated to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of the Hungarian Government regarding the emigration and treatment of Jews. Because of the desperate plight of the Jews in Hungary and the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved the two governments are informing the Government of Hungary through the International Committee of the Red Cross that, despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved, they have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety. Notification of these assurances is being given to the governments of neutral countries who are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasize that, in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian Government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death. (State Dept., 8-17).

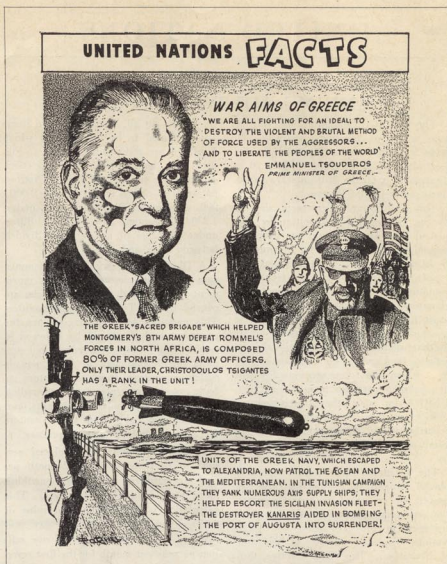
CIVIL AVIATION

At the invitation of the United States Government, a series of exploratory talks between American and Soviet groups took place in Washington during the months of June and July, 1944 on the subject of post war civil aviation. These conversations were of a preliminary exploratory character, and no commitments were made on either side.

Views were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere, and an understanding was reached of the points of view of both countries with respect to post war developments in civil aviation.

In particular, it was indicated that the organization of an international authority for civil aviation with conclusive and technical functions to facilitate international operations and to increase their safety might be desirable.

It was agreed that in the near future opinions should be exchanged between the technical experts of the United States and the Soviet Union with regard to coordinating of technical measures in the field of international air transport (State Dept., 8-14).



LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED BY MISSION

Plans are shaping up for a UNRRA mission to all or most of the capitals of the member governments south of the United States. The mission, under the leadership of the new Deputy Director General, Dr. Eduardo Santos, will probably leave Washington early in October.

The Diplomatic Adviser's office has been charged with the responsibility for coordinating plans for the mission. Mr. Laurence Duggan has been appointed Assistant Diplomatic Adviser to undertake this responsibility under the direction of Dr. Santos. Mr. Duggan has been consulting with other officers regarding the general plans and he will report for duty on September. Mr. Louis J. Halle, Jr., has been appointed temporarily as an Assistant Diplomatic Adviser to undertake coordination of the

advance planning in Mr. Duggan's place during the month of August.

Dr. Santos was President of Colombia from 1938 to 1942 and represented that Government in many international conferences. Mr. Duggan recently resigned as Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs in the United States Department of State. Mr. Halle was formerly with the American Republics Division in the Department of State.

Dr. Max Habicht has been appointed as an Assistant Diplomatic Adviser. He will have special responsibility for relations with the governments of Europe in the Diplomatic Adviser's office. He was for many years an officer of the League of Nations and has more recently been practicing international law in New York City and Switzerland (UNRRA).

CARIBBEAN AREA

The Caribbean Research Council, a subsidiary body of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, is sponsoring a Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium which will meet in Puerto Rico. This meeting will be under the immediate direction of the Agricultural Committee of the Caribbean Research Council of which Dr. Carlos E. Chardon of Puerto Rico is chairman. Governor Rexford G. Tugwell of Puerto Rico, a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, will open the formal proceedings.

The symposium will be devoted to a full interchange of technical information and ideas on aspects of land tenure as they pertain to the Caribbean area. Technical papers will be read by experts from the United States and British islands in the Caribbean. The Netherlands Minister to Mexico, J. C. Kieldra, former governor of Surinam, will read a paper on land tenure in the Netherlands Indies. The independent island republics, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, will be represented by qualified experts who will participate in the discussion of the papers along with the members of the Research Council and the Agricultural Committee of the Council. No resolutions or recommendations are to be drawn up at the Symposium but the papers and a record of the discussions will be published subsequently as the *Proceedings* of the meeting (State Dept., 8-16).

BROADCASTING

On Aug. 11 a meeting convened under the aegis of the Department of State to consider possible revisions of the International Telecommunications Convention, Madrid 1932 and the General Radio Regulations, Cairo 1938.

The problems discussed involved an effort on the part of the radio industry and Government to reach agreement on telecommunication questions which will arise at forthcoming international telecommunications conferences.

While a large field was comprehended within the studies presented at this morning's meeting, the discussions, particularly on the part of industry representatives, centered mainly about the future of short-wave international broadcasting, but the future position of television and frequency modulation broadcasting was also discussed. There was furthermore some discussion of frequency allocations for police radio services.

The conference then resolved itself into three committees (State Dept., 8-11).

WHO'S WHO IN UNRRA ACTIVITIES

Dr. P. W. Kuo, Vice Minister of Finance to the Chinese Government, long prominent in international affairs in China, later serving as Chief of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and recently as a member of the Chinese delegation to the Monetary Conference, has taken up his duties as Deputy Director General in Charge of the Secretariat.

With the arrival of Dr. Kuo the staffing and organization of the Secretariat for the Washington office for this stage of operations has made further progress. Mr. E. S. Sergeant is in charge of the Committee Division of the Secretariat and Mr. Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., has recently joined the staff as Chief of the Library and Reports Division. Mr. Vladimir Pastuhov is Adviser on Procedures and Council Arrangements.

Messrs. Owen L. Dawson and Eugene Staley, who left Washington in March to serve as consultant experts with a Commission on the Investigation and Planning of Relief and Rehabilitation, recently established by the Chinese Government under the chairmanship of Council Member, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, have returned to Washington. The mission members had extensive contacts and conferences with the Chinese officials and technicians concerned with these problems and participated in the work of subcommittees of the Commission. Messrs. Dawson and Staley have reported on the results of their interviews and observations, looking toward an exploration of relief and rehabilitation needs and programs in the Far East.

Former Governor of Nebraska R. L. Cochran has arrived in Algiers for duty as the Director General's representative for liaison with the Allied Expeditionary Force headquarters and with the Provisional Government of the French Republic. He will keep in close touch with the UNRRA Cairo Mission, the UNRRA headquarters for the European Region in London, and the UNRRA camp for refugees at Casablanca.

A. N. Daderkin, lately a representative of the USSR in this country in connection with Lend-Lease programs, has joined the staff of UNRRA as Chief, Section on Services and Operations, Displaced Persons Division.

Dr. G. H. de Paula Souza of Sao Paulo, Brazil, formerly Director of the Institute of Hygiene there, has arrived in Washington to join the Health Division Staff.

Dr. Dudley A. Reekie, who has been in London as liaison representative for UNRRA with the military, has returned to Washington for reassignment.

Mr. Jacques J. Polak was appointed Assistant Financial Adviser to the Government of the Netherlands in August. A citizen of the Netherlands, he was attached to the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations from 1937-1943, and to the Economic, Financial and Shipping Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Washington, D. C., from 1943-1944.

Mr. Chester B. Williams, who joined the Information Staff of UNRRA as Chief of Educational Programs, will cooperate with educational groups, including schools, colleges, and adult education specialists, in all participating countries requested by their respective Governments. He is currently developing such a program for the United States among State, U. S. Office of Education and other American educational agencies and organized groups. He will also negotiate with the Ministries of Information and Education in other member nations on suitable educational programs.

Louis Birk, who joined the staff of UNRRA on July 1, has left for Cairo to take over his duties as Public Information Director for the Balkan Mission.

Messrs. J. A. Field and Stuart Legg, who were loaned to the Office of Public Information by the Canadian Film Board to develop UNRRA still and motion picture possibilities with member governments and other sources, will plan a visual educational program, have returned to their home office.

Mr. Alastair Taylor, also on loan from the Canadian Film Board, has joined the Information staff as Chief in setting up the programs inaugurated by Messrs. Field and Legg.

RELIEF IN ITALY

UNRRA has sent a small mission of observers to Italy to study the problems connected with the care and repatriation of displaced persons, either of United Nations nationality or stateless, who have been driven from their homes by the enemy. Many refugees are landing in Italy. The bulk of these have been orphans, old men and women with large families, fleeing from their homes in Yugoslavia. To date, more than 50,000 have been housed in the camps in the Middle East which UNRRA is now operating. In addition to these, other refugees from Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France and Greece, are now in camps in Italy, where they are being cared for by the military.

The head of the mission of observers to Italy, S. M. Keny, has had extensive relief experience, having served after the last war in Poland in work connected with the repatriation and exchange of prisoners of war between that country and Russia. Experts in other phases of relief and rehabilitation are working with Mr. Keny so that detailed information based on observation of all aspects of the problem may be compiled for future reference (UNRRA).



★ WAR PRODUCTION ★

Spot Authorization Programs Designed To Hasten Local Civilian Production

Aimed at Preventing Unemployment and Idleness of Facilities; Latest Procedures Are Explained in Detail

☛ The so-called spot authorization procedure, established by PR 25, provides a method for authorizing civilian production through WPB field offices when labor, facilities and materials are available and no longer needed for war or essential civilian production.

It is aimed at preventing unemployment and the idleness of facilities which might result from termination or reduction of war contracts. It is also designed to assist the movement and use of idle and excess material inventories.

Production will result under the authorizations made by this procedure only when materials and components are available in new supply or in idle and excess inventories. It is not expected that production will result in any volume until new supplies are made available as a result of cutbacks and terminations of war contracts.

The methods to be followed in administration of the new priorities regulation closely resemble the procedures which are now being used by WPB.

The following explanatory statement was issued by WPB in this connection:

Pursuant to Priorities Regulation 25, a manufacturer can make application under this procedure for permission to resume or increase the production of a civilian product controlled by an L or M order which has been amended or which is listed on a direction to the regulation. A manufacturer can qualify for application under this procedure only if he has facilities and manpower available to carry out the production. It will be the function of WPB to determine if such facilities can be devoted to the requested production. The question of whether manpower is available for the requested production is left to the decision of the War Manpower Commission. If the plant is in an area where no Production Urgency Committee exists. If the plant is located in an area where a PUC exists, then the availability of manpower must be approved by both WMC and PUC before authorization to produce may be granted.

Production of the military, indirect military and essential civilian items will continue to be programmed under established procedures.

Administration of this procedure will be centered principally in the field office of WPB, where cases can be taken under local spot directions.

HOW APPLICATIONS ARE MADE

As provided in Priorities Regulation 25, applications for authority to produce and for production materials will be made on Form WPB-4000, and filed with a completed Form WPB-3820 (Revised) with the WPB field office for the district in which the applicant is located.

Established Controlled Materials Plan procedure will be followed in that separate applications will be made for product classifications (code), following the listing in the WPB publication "Products and Priorities." Several products under a single product classification may be combined on one WPB-4000 application,

but only one product classification may be included on each application.

Form WPB-4000 provides for a showing by the producer of his proposed production schedule; the controlled materials required to support the schedule, segregated into quantities that will be put into production and purchase requirements. Form WPB-3820 (Revised) requires certain manpower information.

Each application should also be accompanied with a transmittal letter answering the questions asked in the instructions and supplying other explanatory information.

FIELD OFFICE ASSISTANCE TO MANUFACTURERS IN MAKING APPLICATION

The applicant should determine whether the product he wishes to make is covered by an L or M order that has been amended, or is listed on Direction 1 as scheduled for amendment. If the controlling order is not listed in the direction or has not been amended, the application should not be made. It should be pointed out that if the applicant makes one of the preferred utility products, contained in a special list and awarded the order, an AA-5 preference rating will be assigned with his production authorization. No preference rating will be assigned for other products.

He should determine what materials and components he will need, controlled materials. He requires to produce the product. The situation with respect to tightness of such items should be ascertained. If the applicant is not sure, it is generally indicated that the item cannot be obtained with an AA-5 rating in the case of utility products, or no rating in the case of other products.

Higher ratings can be assigned only in the case of exceptional emergencies and all such cases must be approved in Washington, so the applicant must take his chances with no rating or the low rating and buying from idle and excess inventories. He should also determine whether a separate application is required for an allocation or authorization to purchase any of the required materials or components. In consideration of these points the manufacturer may decide to make application for another product for which he might be more successful in obtaining the required production materials.

Very small quantities of new materials, if any, are not available for allotment. Thus, the applicant should select a product which can be made from materials and components in idle and excess inventories. The War Production Division maintains listings of reported surplus materials and the applicant, in locating specific materials he might need. It should also be pointed out that applications indicating use of surplus materials will be more favorably considered, so he should explain in his transmittal letter the extent to which surplus materials can be used. For controlled materials, the difference between the quantities he shows "to be put into production" and his "purchase requirements" reflect the amounts he can use from his own inventory or acquire from the idle and excess inventories of others.

If the applicant needs additional tools and equipment, or needs authority to rearrange the equipment in his plant, he should indicate what methods and forms for application to do so should be used. In order that the equipment is not concerned he should investigate the procedures under Priorities Regulation No. 24. If construction is involved in the production under L-41 should be investigated. He should explain in his transmittal letter his need for tools and equipment so this can be considered in processing his application. While authorization to use tools and equipment is an additional facility, it is unlikely that allotments of new materials will be made unless he can show that he has facilities to use them.

The applicant must show (1) that he has manpower available for this production without interfering with any other production in the plant

or (2) that he has access to manpower that is not required for essential production elsewhere. He should carefully explain his situation with respect to manpower when he files his WPB-3820 (Revised) and it should be pointed out to him that surplus materials will be granted only if WPB and WMC determine the use of his labor will not interfere with local or inter-regional efforts to reduce unemployment.

Advice as to procedures that should be followed can be obtained from WPB field offices.

ASSISTANCE TO MANUFACTURERS BY SWPC

The Smaller War Plants Corporation in its contacts with smaller plants will call attention to this procedure when it is unable to provide for essential production in a plant. SWPC representatives will advise the producer of the conditions under which applications may be made notifying them to contact the WPB field office for advice as to the methods of application.

SCREENING AND CLASSIFYING APPLICATIONS IN FIELD OFFICES

The field office will examine all applications for completeness and accuracy. Field analysts will check each application against the priorities to Priorities Regulation 25 which lists those WPB orders from which exemption may be obtained under this authorization procedure and against amendments to orders permitting use of Priorities Regulation No. 25. If the product applied for or the materials to be used is governed by a WPB order that has not been amended, permanent application for the exemption is not listed in a Direction, the application will be rejected.

The field office will classify all applications into (1) Washington cases, which will be forwarded with field office recommendations to the responsible WPB headquarters divisions for final action, and (2) field cases, which will be handled entirely by the field office.

Washington cases will be those applications on which the proposed production will require (a) more than 100 production workers in the Western or West Coast Areas, (b) more than 100 production workers in Group 1 or Group 2 Labor Areas or (c) more than 100 production workers in Group 3, Group 4, or Unclassified Labor Areas. If the number of workers exceeds for any one month exceeds the above limits, it will be classified as a Washington case.

The field office will determine whether or not the product is a preferred utility product. The Office of Civilian Requirements in the field office will be consulted in all doubtful cases in making this determination.

REVIEW OF FACILITY INFORMATION

A copy of all the application forms WPB-4000 and WPB-3820 (Revised) and the transmittal letter shall be referred to the Production Service Department of the field office for review and recommendation.

Where the Production Service Department has information previously obtained regarding the size and nature of the applicant's facilities, and they have previously been requested to suggest facilities similar to the applicant's for production of a military item, they will contact the applicant to determine if he is able and willing to undertake this more important production. In this investigation the field office will make full use of information on file in the SWPC local office. Provided arrangements can be completed for the applicant to engage in this production, his WPB-4000 application, regardless of classification, should be accepted.

In accordance with the instructions for filing WPB-4000, the applicant is required to show in his transmittal letter whether he requires any additional facilities, processing machinery or equipment, and whether he has facilities to do the proposed production. If so, he is also asked to show how he proposes to get them. In these cases the Production Service Department should make a recommendation as to whether, in its opinion, the equipment required can be obtained by the applicant by the method he proposes, or whether other methods should be used. If the applicant's facilities and equipment required cannot be obtained, and are required by the applicant before he can make any of his product, the field office may deny the application, subject to reconsideration when such facilities can be required. If it is determined that the applicant has facilities in part of the products applied for without the additional facilities, the field office should determine whether allotments of new materials should be made, or the authorization should be confined to the use of surplus materials. In making consideration of individual situations, supplies of new materials will be allotted to applicants who can better utilize them for maximum production.

The Production Service Department will also review the answer in the transmittal letter to the question in the instructions to WPB-4000 regarding the changes that have occurred, or are expected to occur, that makes it possible for the plant to apply. If it is not clearly shown that changes have occurred, or definitely will occur, in any production now in the plant, a recommendation will be made as to whether authorization of civilian production might interfere with current production in the plant. In making this recommendation, reference should be made to any other information at hand regarding the production in the applicant's plant and it may be necessary to contact Government Procurement Agency representatives and the applicant for additional information regarding his current production. The answer to this question will also indicate the degree to which the plant requires assistance, advice of the regional labor representative or his delegate should be obtained as to this point.

MANPOWER INVESTIGATION

An investigation of the manpower situation must be made in each case regardless of plant size or location.

One copy of Form WPB-3820 (Revised) will be forwarded by the WPB field office to the WMC area office, and a second copy to the Chairman of the Area Production Urgency Committee, where such committees exist, for their information.

The answers supplied by the applicant on Form WPB-3820 will be checked for the number and type of workers to be released if production is not approved; (b) the number of workers to be engaged in the production; (c) the number of workers, if any, will be obtained; and (d) the number and type of any additional workers that may be required.

The WMC area representative (preferably the WMC member of the APUC) will be notified of WPB-3820 (Revised) whether the required labor, or any portion of it, is available for the requested production. If the answer is unfavorable, local and inter-regional labor recruiting efforts. This copy of WPB-3820 (Revised), as certified by WMC, will be furnished to the APUC chairman. Provided the WMC certification, with respect to labor availability, is favorable, the chairman of APUC with the advice of the committee shall determine whether authorization shall be granted. The answer to WPB-3820 signed by the chairman, shall be shown on WPB-3820 (Revised), showing the WMC certification, which shall be sent to the WMC area office.

Where the certification of the WMC with respect to labor availability is unfavorable, the APUC chairman will indicate his concurrence, on the same copy of WPB-3820 (Revised) which shall be sent to the field office which in turn will deny the application.

Where APUC committees have not been established, the WPB field office will perform the APUC function.

Where the determination with respect to labor availability is favorable, authorization of production may be made by either the field office or WPB Industry Division, depending upon the classification of the application as a field case or Washington case. Applications for which the labor availability determination is unfavorable will be denied by the field office. In the event the required labor is determined to be only partially available, the application will be denied but the applicant will receive instructions to file a new application requesting permission to use the available labor.

AUTHORIZATION MANUFACTURE UNDER

PROCEDURES

Where it has been determined that labor is available for the proposed production, field office authorization may be granted as follows:

(1) A production schedule in dollars, and also in units, if a unit schedule is shown on WPB-4000 will be shown on the authorization form CMPL-150c, equal to the schedule shown by the applicant on his WPB-4000 application.

(2) Allotment of materials and components may be made, consistent with the size of the reserves available, in order to provide the greatest utilization of the quantities available for allotments. For example, it is more desirable to grant allotments to those applicants who can use the largest quantities of surplus materials, with "fill-in" amounts of new materials, who have facilities immediately available to utilize new materials, or who can provide employment for many workers. Also in making allotments, preference will be given to manufacturing applications for authorization to produce preferred utility products.

(3) Production of surplus materials may be authorized without making allotments. Such action permits the manufacturer to acquire and use surplus materials. After an allotment of surplus materials, the manufacturer may be able to show more specifically his need for new materials on

NEW PROGRAM TO TAKE UP THE SLACK AS WAR PRODUCTION DROPS OFF

By DONALD M. NELSON
Chairman, War Production Board

■ The rules which are contained in Priorities Regulation No. 25 implement the so-called "spot" or field authorization procedure which is the fourth and final step in the program recently approved by the War Production Board to provide a mechanism for partial conversion of industry from wartime to peacetime production.

This is primarily a plan to decentralize some of the operations which will be necessary to "take up the slack" as men and materials cease to be needed for war purposes. Above everything else, it is vital to arrange the machinery so that in the future, when military demands decline or change, the men, the facilities and the materials which are set free can speedily be put to other uses.

Under the terms of the "spot" procedure, field offices will be in a position to authorize production of civilian goods now, provided the materials, manpower, and facilities not needed for war production are available.

The procedure conforms to the recent ruling of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, prohibiting increased civilian production in classified areas where it has not been ascertained that labor for such activity is available. Under no circumstances will additional civilian production be authorized if it would divert needed labor or facilities from war or essential civilian production.

Instructions which will be issued to field offices will advise that increased civilian production may not be authorized until such time as labor checks have been made and the area representative of the War Manpower Commission has certified in writing that the increased manufacture of civilian goods will not interfere with either local or inter-regional recruitment of labor for war production.

For the time being, it is not anticipated that any large increases in production of civilian goods will be possible. Supplies of steel and copper continue to be short, and as a result, little if any, new production of these metals will be available for civilian goods output. Some quantities of new production aluminum will be available, in addition to some non-controlled materials. Supplies of idle and excess materials will be available for use under the procedure. (WPB, 8-15).

a supplementary application, after he has tested the surplus market.

(4) In no case may allotments be made in excess of the amounts that may be specified by the regional director unless approval is obtained in the manner prescribed by the director. The purpose of this provision is to protect the regional reserve from being quickly used up, since requirements cannot be added up and the available supply divided. Also by establishing such limits more plants can be assured of participating in the reserve. The amounts would be determined based upon the size of the reserve granted to the regional office.

(5) When allotment reserves have been established for advance quarters, allotments for advance quarters will be granted to manufacturers upon request, if they are considered by the field office to be necessary.

Also, the allotment system is accounted for according to instructions which will be issued by the WPB Controller Division.

Authorization form CMPL-150c will show (1) the name of the product, (2) the schedule and (3) allotments, if any. A preference rating of AA-5 will be assigned if the manufacturer is making OCR products while no preference rating will be assigned for the production of other products. The allotment system has been assigned by the use of the form.

REDISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

The authorization Form CMPL-150c and the transmittal letter which will accompany it will explain the manufacturer's rights with respect to the acquisition and use of surplus materials, and components. He has been advised to obtain the materials and components he needs to produce the product. He has been advised to contact the WPB field office which shall refer him to the material division.

The redistribution division will assist the manufacturer in locating and buying the kind and type of materials and components that he requires. If no controlled materials of the type required can be located, the redistribution division may advise the applicant to make a supplementary WPB-4000 application explaining what is required and the efforts made to locate surplus materials. If components or other than controlled materials are required that cannot be

located in surplus and delivery cannot be obtained, the manufacturer may be advised that he can file a letter requesting an uprating for specific quantities of specific items from AA-5 in the case of utility products, or a rating in the case of other products.

CHANGES IN PRODUCTS AUTHORIZED

After authorizations are made, manufacturers may discover that the surplus materials they can locate and buy cannot be used to make the product authorized, but could be used to make another product.

If the manufacturer can make a statement that there will be no change with respect to his manpower situation in making a product other than the one authorized, the field office may permit the change by preparing and issuing a new CMPL-150c cancelling the previous production schedule. In cases of emergency the manufacturer may be notified by wire to proceed, sending a revised CMPL-150c in confirmation.

OTHER INTERIM ACTIONS

Supplementary applications on WPB-4000 may be made requesting an increased production schedule or an increased allotment.

When a manufacturer's production schedule may be authorized provided there is no change in the applicant's manpower situation, or after a favorable manpower finding based upon a newly filed WPB-3820 (Revised).

The real test for applicants probably can be determined better on the basis of interim applications, because the manufacturer will have had time to attempt to locate and buy surplus materials. He can explain just how much he needs to continue production and can demonstrate the exact of an allotment denial on his operation. Minimum allotments will be provided, however, to those who are in a position so a manufacturer in such a position can continue to operate.

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★ WPB ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below can in most cases be furnished to subscribers upon specific request to the Government Information Bureau, VICTORY BULLETIN, 2133 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C. The material derived should be clearly identified by subject and date.

FERTILIZER: Production of nitrogenous materials affected by curtailment of industrial supplies of nitric acid (8-11).

BEDDING: Industry expects fabric supply this fall to be less than requirements (8-11).

SPROCKET CHAIN AND ATTACHMENT LINKS: L-192-a amended to permit greater control over deliveries (8-12).

METALLURGICAL FLOURSPAR: Unrestricted purchase and sale permitted (8-12).

CORK: Raise in monthly allocations to industries being considered (8-12).

PAPER: Quota of Wichita (Kan.) Brown reduced for the next three quarters (8-12).

ELECTRONICS: Maximum cooperation of industry urged (8-12).

LAWN MOWERS: Reconversion problems discussed by industry advisory committee (8-12).

MOTOR GRADERS: Navy's requirements during 1945 expected to be approximately 75% above those of 1944 (8-12).

PAPER: Consumption by D. Appleton-Century Co. reduced almost half a million pounds (8-12).

RAILROAD COMPONENTS: Filing of monthly shipping schedule reports eliminated on critical components with the exception of 5 items (8-14).

HOSIERY: Knitters directed to deliver at least 60% of their production between Sept. 10 and Dec. 10 on 200 and 220-needs, 3½ inch or 2½ inch machines, and all military orders for mercerized cotton hosiery (8-14).

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS: Foundries and forge shops urged to increase production (8-14).

SUPERPHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS: Production affected by industrial shortages of sulfuric acid (8-14).

AGAR: Restrictions on use removed (8-14).

GOLD AND PALLADIUM: Restrictions on use in manufacture of jewelry removed (8-14).

MARINE FITTINGS HARDWARE: Shipments in June totaled \$3,676,000, a decrease of 14% from shipments in May (8-14).

TRAILERS: House trailers may be sold to non-migratory workers in essential jobs where other housing accommodations are inadequate (8-14).

CONSTRUCTION: Total during July amounted to \$320,000,000, a decline of 53% from July, 1943 (8-14).

BRONZE AND COPPER SCREENING: Stocks held by the Metals Machine Co. recently released for sale by WPB, located in 16 key cities (8-15).

PAPER: Grant of 63 tons made to magazine publishers during Aug. 6-12; 4,054.45 tons denied (8-15).

SCREWS AND RELATED PRODUCTS: Recommendations for disposal of government-owned products made by the Metals Machine Co. and Sheet Metal Screw Industry Advisory Committee (8-15).

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION: "Spot authorization procedure," established by WPB 25, provides a method for authorizing production through field offices of WPB when labor, facilities and materials are available and no longer needed for war or essential production (8-15).

RESTRICTION AND RELAXATION ORDERS: Summaries of all July orders released (8-15).

CASEIN: Domestic processors permitted to import one pound of acid casein for each pound of rennet casein they produced at the request of the WPB by partial diversion of normal production during first 6 months of 1944 (8-16).

TRUCKS: Civilian users and holders of government permits allotted 19,412 vehicles during May 25-June 30 (8-16).

METAL CASKETS: Projected production from three inventories discussed by Wood Casket Industry Advisory Committee (8-16).

AIR CONDITIONING REFRIGERANT: Small amount made available to theatres where lack has caused acute hardship (8-16).

INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES: Restrictions removed on use of metals in utility type; minor relaxations made affecting other types (8-16).

URANIUM: Allocation controls imposed (8-16).

ISTLE: Applications for licenses to import raw unprocessed istle from Mexico being considered (8-17).

IMPORTED COMMODITIES: Governmental control removed from 51 commodities (8-17).

CHESTNUT EXTRACT: Continuation of allocation system recommended by industry advisory committee (8-18).

RADIOS: Production of civilian radios will be resumed only after Germany surrenders (8-18).

METALS: Traditional chemical methods of analyzing metals yielding to modern spectrographic technique (8-20).

SMALL BUSINESS GETS MORE LIBERAL LOAN TERMS UNDER NEW POLICY

■ After an investigation of the needs of small business during the contract termination period, the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation has announced a new loan policy that liberalizes regulations with respect to suspension of payments on principal and reduction in the rate of interest.

According to Chairman Maury Maverick, the new policy sets forth the following conditions:

1. *Type of Loan:* The loans must be made to provide working capital in connection with a war contract. Loans made to provide fixed assets or for other purposes will not be eligible.

2. *Termination of Contract:* The war contract, for the completion of which SWPC supplied the working capital, must be terminated for the convenience of the Government. Contracts terminated because of the default of the borrower will not be eligible. In the event of partial termination of the war contract, the new policy will apply to a proportionate part of the loan.

It was pointed out that the new loan was not an innovation in government finance, but merely represented the SWPC adoption of some of the principles of the V and VT loans previously authorized by Executive Order and by regulations of the Federal Reserve Board and the war agencies. The importance of the new SWPC policy is that the little business man who has a loan from SWPC will have the same advantages as big business, it was explained.

Under the new policy, when a contract is terminated for the convenience of the Government, all payments on the loan made to finance that contract will be suspended until the termination claim of the contractor is paid. Heretofore, SWPC

loan agreements have made no reference to the termination of war contracts, and the borrower was required to make regular payments even though his funds might be tied up in a termination claim that might take months to settle. Under the new policy, the contractor will pay SWPC when his termination claim is paid.

The interest rate will be reduced to 2½%, which is the rate to be paid to the contractor by the war agency on his termination claim under the Contract Termination Act, recently enacted by the Congress, and will be payable only upon settlement of the termination claim. The contractor, therefore, in paying SWPC a rate of 2½%, will pay exactly the same rate he receives, and there will be no loss or profit to anyone on the transaction.

An important feature of the new policy is that it makes available to small sub-contractors the principal advantages formerly available only to prime contractors or to a few sub-contractors on V or VT loans. For example, a V and VT loan could be made only if payment of a substantial part of the loan was guaranteed by a war agency. Because of legal and administrative difficulties, the war agencies found it difficult to guarantee loans to small subcontractors. In fact, the war agencies do not even know of the existence of thousands of small subcontractors. The small subcontractors, because they could not get the guarantee of a war agency, could not get a V or VT loan. Loans from SWPC do not require the guarantee of a war agency.

The new SWPC policy will be applicable not only to future loans, but also to all SWPC loans made heretofore for financing war contracts, and will be applicable on loans made both to prime and to subcontractors (SWPC, 8-14).

★ MANPOWER ★

6,000 Awards Made to War Workers For Useful Production Suggestions

Proposals Made Available to All Plants Through "Plow-Back" System; Women Are Among the Winners

■ More than 6,000 War Production Board Commendations, Honorable Mentions, Certificates and Citations have been awarded to civilian war workers for their "production step-up ideas."

"While it is difficult to say exactly how many man-hours these worker-suggestions have saved, the number runs into millions," according to T. K. Quinn, Director General of the War Production Drive.

The WPB national honors are determined by the War Production Drive's Board for Individual Awards. Chairman of the board is John Havlock, managing editor of American Machinist. In addition to the chairman, there are 12 members representing all types of industry and technical production education and representatives of organized labor. Meeting once each month, and serving without compensation these men carefully consider all ideas, photographs and blueprints and make their decisions.

There are four notches on the yardstick used for grading suggestions: (1) the number of man-hours saved; (2) the amount of reduction in the use of critical materials made possible; (3) ingenuity of the method or device in relation to its application to a specific production job; and (4) its applicability in other plants or industries.

Setting up a suggestion system is usually one of the first things done by a Labor-Management Production Committee in a war plant. The War Production Drive recently announced that there are now 4,800 such production committees, covering 8,000,000 workers.

After a suggestion system begins to operate, it is a common practice of the labor-management committee to make plant awards for the best ideas. The committee also decides which of the star suggestions merit referral to the Board for Individual Awards at War Production Drive headquarters in Washington.

The board gives four types of national awards. The Citation is the highest honor. Only 16 persons in the whole country have received the WPB Citation. Next highest award is the Certificate. To date, more than 345 men, as well as

15 women, have received Certificates. Between 1,600 and 1,700 persons have been given Honorable Mentions, and, of these, approximately 50 are women. Approximately 4,000 persons have received commendations. Almost 200 women war workers have made suggestions of such merit that Labor-Management Committees forwarded these to the Headquarters Board.

Winning suggestions have come most frequently from the following industries: shipbuilding, aircraft, radio-electronics, aircraft and marine engines, guns, mounts and sight-extensions, rifles, small arms and ammunition. In shipbuilding alone, improved work practices resulting from workers' ideas have saved an estimated additional \$20,000,000 in man-hours and materials.

Files of the Awards Branch of the War Production Drive contain the details of all the devices which have won honors for their originators. By means of the "plow-back" system, the information is made available to any war production plant which might be able to use an idea developed by a worker in another factory (WPB, 8-20).

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN CRITICAL PLANTS

■ Substantial gains in the placement of workers in urgent jobs in critical war industries have been made under the priority referral program instituted July 1 by the War Manpower Commission.

A nation-wide spot check of 121 firms engaged in the production of "must" war items shows increases in total employment in the first month's operation of the program, particularly in the employment of urgently needed men.

However, it is felt that still greater gains must be made if the war plants producing critical materials are to have their manpower needs met in the crucial period ahead. These firms must show at least a 13% increase in employment by Oct., as compared with Aug. 1.

Reports from local offices of the U. S. Employment Service indicated that inter-area referrals from labor surplus areas during the week ended August 5 increased 45% over the week ended June 10, which was prior to the extension of the manpower referral program. In labor surplus areas, 13 out of every 100 referrals by local offices were to essential jobs in other areas.

During July, local offices of USES placed about 66% of all workers hired by the war plants surveyed, as compared with 44% in June. Over-all employment in these plants increased more than 2% in July, but plants producing explosives reported the largest net increase, which was more than 7%. The next highest gain, nearly 6%, was reported by bomb, bag and shell loading plants, while significant increases were reported by critical steel mills and firms making dry-cell batteries. Increases were also reported by plants producing ammunition, tanks, tire cord, high-octane gasoline, and radio and radar, although synthetic rubber plants reported a slight decline.

Total referrals to jobs in essential and locally needed activities increased 10% in labor shortage areas and 6% in labor surplus areas during the August 5 week, as compared with the week ended June 10. Nine out of every ten referrals in shortage areas and eight out of ten referrals in surplus areas were to essential and locally needed jobs.

A 30% increase in USES referrals of men in shortage areas and a 26% increase in surplus areas was reported for the August 5 week over the June 10 week. Ninety-four per cent of all male referrals in shortage areas and 83% in surplus areas were to essential and locally needed jobs. (WMC, 8-16).

SYMBOL OF DEFEAT



Seasoned veterans display Jap flag captured in the Pacific.

Special War Department Films Stir Workers, Help Increase Production

More Than 8,500,000 Saw Official Motion Pictures in June; Audience Is Increasing

By MAJOR MONROE GREENTHAL

Chief, Motion Picture Branch, Industrial Service Division, War Department

■ In describing the activities of the Motion Picture Branch of the Industrial Services Division, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, it might be well to first look at the results that have been achieved, and then trace some of the causes of these results.

In the month of June 1943, about 75,000 war workers saw War Department motion pictures. Twelve months later, in the month of June 1944, 8,500,000 war workers saw these film releases. Unquestionably a reason for this tremendous increase in audiences is the interest the war worker himself has in seeing these pictures.

The men and women who make the materials for the fighting fronts are the first to appreciate the real thing in motion pictures. They resent any type of "faking" and consider it an insult to their intelligence. War Department films give them what they want. The unvarnished combat shots and the official statistics contained in these films are "trues" that no one can overlook.

A glance at one or two typical films may serve as an illustration. For example, part of the War Department's motion picture schedule is to release a monthly 20-minute film subject called a *Film Communique*. These *Communiques* are made by piecing together footage filmed by combat photographers in the Pacific, Atlantic, and the Mediterranean fighting fronts. Here is reality. Even the most expert hands of Hollywood makeup men cannot create the utter fatigue or grimness of the fighting Marine's face. Even the most elaborate sets cannot portray the horrors of the dense tropical swamps in which our men must live in the South Pacific. The war worker sees the actual thing and he understands. He understands that if his extra efforts will get that grim, tired-looking Marine back home one day sooner, that effort is certainly worthwhile.

The War Department, besides releasing a monthly *Film Communique*, presents a specialized feature which explains the whys and wherefores of a military operation to war workers. Take the example of the twenty-minute film subject, *The Case of the Tremendous Trifle*. Everyone has read about the famous

bombing attack on the ball bearing plants in Schweinfurt, Germany. Many of our bombers didn't return from Schweinfurt. Was this loss of men and materiel worth it? *The Case of the Tremendous Trifle* shows that this dangerous mission was carried out because of the importance of small parts to the war effort. A ball bearing, certainly the smallest and the most unglamorous of small parts, is so important that nothing that shoots, flies or rolls can exist without it. In demolishing Schweinfurt the American bombers crippled fifty per cent of one of Germany's most vital industries. This picture tells the American worker that even if he thinks his small-parts task is unglamorous, we cannot win the war without his unstinting efforts.

There are also specialized films produced for particular industries. They are filmed in such a manner as to show the products of these industries in the roles that they are playing in our fight. Such films as *Cotton at War*, *Men of Fire* (a forgings and castings subject), and *Timber to Tokyo*, may be shown in any type of war plant, but are of primary importance to those plants that turn out that particular product.

The Motion Picture Branch at first faced, as its major problem, the task of letting management and labor know that

this program existed. To accomplish this, Industrial Services Officers were given the responsibility of covering the nine military Service Commands into which this country is divided. These officers, in conjunction with fifty-eight civilian film distributors, set out to contact industry as a whole; to encourage local publicity; and to assist plants and unions in setting up scheduled showings for their employees and associates.

From the New York office of the Motion Picture Branch, located in the Paramount Building, publicity material is distributed throughout the nine Service Commands. A monthly publication called *Army Film News* informs American industries of the latest film releases and makes suggestions for effective ways of showing these releases. Posters and pamphlets are distributed for use within the plant proper, and pressbooks, including a news story release and suggested local radio commercials, are prepared for every picture.

Gradually more and more plants have become familiar with this method of operation and are utilizing it to its fullest extent. When the pictures are shown every week, or every two weeks, on a regular schedule, the employees count on the showing. It becomes almost as much a part of their information source as the newspaper and radio.

Plant managers have taken advantage of these pictures to hold rallies at which time their schedules and product performances can be pointed out to the workers. They have learned that motion pictures are a weapon of war—a weapon that, if properly used, can help combat many natural human tendencies such as the lack of understanding of the price of victory. (Prepared especially for VICTORY BULLETIN.)

**SAVE and SELL
WASTE PAPER
IT IS NEEDED FOR
AIRPLANE SIGNALS**



RECONVERSION EMPLOYMENT CLARIFIED

Joint Statement WMC Chairman Paul McNutt and WPB Chairman Donald Nelson

In order that there may be a clear understanding of the position of the WPB and the WMC with respect to reconversion to civilian production, we make the following statement.

We are agreed:

1. That war production has the first claim on the nation's manpower and that there must be no diversion of manpower needed for war production and essential civilian production to less essential civilian production;
2. That there should be the minimum resumption of civilian production consistent with war production needs;
3. That, therefore, wherever labor and materials are available which are not needed in, or cannot be made available for, war production they should be employed in civilian production;
4. That planning for reconversion of the soundest and most thorough character should go forward with the utmost diligence and intelligence so that, as employment in war production ends, jobs in civilian production can be readily found;
5. That there is and must be, at all levels, the closest cooperation between the representatives of the WPB and the WMC to accomplish these common objectives. (OWI, 8-15).

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WORKERS URGED BY WMC

The War Manpower Commission is calling for the extension throughout the nation of shopping and professional services in order to prevent unnecessary absenteeism among war workers. The installation of some services in war plants—such as pick-up laundry services, facilities for the payment of insurance premiums, gas and electric bills, and automobile repair establishments on plant parking lots—is also being urged.

The following 6-point program has been announced:

1. Adjustment of shift hours so that workers will be free to shop at times when large stores and small neighborhood shops, garages, laundries, dry cleaning establishments, banks, physicians' and dentists' offices, gas and electric offices are open.
2. Establishment of stores in plants for the sale of a limited range of goods; establishment of automobile service stations on parking lots; setting up of laundry and dry cleaning pick-up and delivery services on plant premises; providing facilities in the shop for payment of gas and electric bills and insurance premiums; establishment of sub-post offices in war plants and supplementing in-plant feeding facilities.
3. Establishment of personal shoppers in plants who, upon the request of workers, order by telephone various commodities from stores for delivery to a central collection point. The goods are then sent by truck to the plant before the shift leaves or delivered direct to the workers' homes.
4. Scheduled time off as a means of avoiding unpredictable absenteeism.

5. Extension of store hours, with compensatory time off—for instance, on Monday mornings—for store clerks. Opening on at least two evenings a week was urged by Mr. McNutt in order to make available the services of department stores, neighborhood groceries, barber and beauty shops, shoe repair shops, laundry and dry cleaners, public utility offices, banks, and doctors' and dentists' offices.

6. Shopping services in stores through shoppers hired by the larger department stores to fill orders telephoned in, to be delivered to the worker by mail (WMC, -20).

PRIORITY ACTION

The following steps have been taken by WMC to insure manpower for "must" production:

1. Beginning this week and periodically hereafter, WMC headquarters will report to its regional directors specific names of firms highly urgent in the immediate war program that are behind schedule. These firms are to be given priority in all local action taken by regional, State and area directors.
2. A staff has been created by WMC headquarters with the special field assignment of working with regional offices in the application of ceiling programs and in following through on other action. It will be the responsibility of this staff not only to see that everything possible is done in the field to staff the "must" plants, but also to insure that prompt action is secured in Washington in connection with problems needing headquarters assistance (WMC, 8-19).

WAGE INCREASES

A new amendment of NWLB Rules of Procedure is intended to expedite the disposition of applications for approval of voluntary wage and salary adjustments.

The amendment delegates to the Wage Stabilization Director, Carroll R. Daugherty, authority to make decisions on all applications except those which in his opinion involve questions of such unusual importance or novelty as to warrant presentation to the Board itself.

The Wage Stabilization Director's rulings are subject to the applicant's right to appeal to the Board proper of the application is disapproved or modified.

This action puts into effect for the National Board the same procedure which has been followed in the twelve Regional Boards (NWLB, 8-15).

NEW PROCEDURES

NWLB has announced a short-cut procedure for its Regional War Labor Boards and agencies whereby parties to a dispute who have agreed in writing to waive their right to a hearing may submit the issues involved on briefs to a hearing officer.

Reached as a result of an agreement between the U. S. Conciliation Service and the National Board, the procedure was adopted to afford substantial savings in time for those who take advantage of it.

The hearing officer will review the briefs and prepare findings of fact and recommendations, a copy of which will be mailed to each party for comments. After analysis of the comments, which must be filed within seven days, the officer will present the case to the Regional Board or agency (NWLB, 8-17).

DISCRIMINATION

Satisfactory adjustment of 702 cases during the six-month period from January 1 to June 30 has been announced by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The figure represents more than a third of all the cases closed during the half year.

A satisfactory adjustment, according to the Committee, is a settlement in which is eliminated any discriminatory practice or police in violation of the Executive Order 9346 and redress is given the complainant. With activities of the Committee stepped up through steady operation of 11 field offices throughout the country, a total of 1,939 cases were disposed of during the January-to-June period. Despite this, however, the six-month period showed an increase in the number of cases pending with the committee, from 1,930 to 2,100 (OWI, 8-16).

☆ PRICES & RATIONING ☆

Firm Pricing Policy to Control Items Produced Under Reconversion Program

Five Basic Principles Will Determine Sales Status of Goods Coming Back Into the National Economy

By CHESTER BOWLES

Administrator, Office of Price Administration

■ This Tuesday, the War Production Board issued a long list of items, many of which have not been manufactured since early 1942. Manufacturers are to be authorized by WPB field offices to produce these items, providing the materials, labor and facilities not needed for war production are available.

Business men in all parts of the country are anxious to know how these and other reconverted items will be priced by OPA. All consumers, including business men, are anxious to know whether they will continue to receive the protection of effective price control during the reconversion period.

It is obviously impossible for the OPA at this time to lay down any hard and fast rules for reconversion pricing. Conditions will vary sharply from industry to industry and even between competing firms in the same industry. Some manufacturers' unit production costs are up substantially while others have risen very little, if at all. Some firms may be able to reconvert wholly to peacetime items following the end of the war in Europe, while others will reconvert only part of their facilities with a large portion of their output still going to the Far Eastern battlefronts. Today, we are still faced with shortages of manpower, many materials in general are still tight, inflationary pressures are close to an all time peak.

It would be well for all of us to remember the circumstances surrounding the end of World War I. Following Armistice Day on November 11, 1918, there was a slight dip in prices for a few months. During this period the price and production controls which had been in effect were abruptly dropped. Our economy was left to find its way back to normal.

In the early Spring of 1919, prices again started to climb and soon were skyrocketing. There was a mad scramble for inventories. Returning soldiers and sailors were greeted with booming rents and rapidly rising living costs. Almost

half of the costly inflationary rise which many of us remember so vividly took place during the 18 months following the collapse of the German armies.

In May 1920, the inflationary bubble finally burst. In a year and a half, factory payrolls dropped 44%; farm income dropped 66%; corporation profits after taxes fell 101%—turning to losses and wiping out almost completely the business reserves accumulated during the war period.

During the last two and one half years, we have come a long way together. For the first time in any war, our price levels have been stabilized and our people protected against the ravages of wartime inflation.

Industrial prices today are less than 3% above the levels of May 1942. The cost of living index for the nation as a whole has risen only about one per cent in the last 15 months. It would be folly today, in our anxiety for peacetime production, to repeat the bitter mistakes of 1918-1919.

Now we are faced with a new problem—reconversion. Here are some of the general principles on which our reconversion pricing program will be based:

First, we must continue to hold the cost of living tightly in check. We must protect the general public against increases in the national average in rents, in the prices of clothing and food. Rising prices in these basic items would be equivalent to lowering our national purchasing power and with it our standard of living.

Second, we will continue to price products which have been available to consumers throughout the war period according to our present standards. These standards were carefully examined by Congress and approved in substance. For two difficult years these standards have given us effective price control while not interfering with the payment of wages and the realization of profits that are substantially higher than before the war.

Third, on items coming back into production, we will take prompt action, either company by company or on an industry-wide basis, depending upon the circumstances. In deciding the amount of increase, if any, above the old ceiling price which is needed by a manufacturer who is reconverting, we will take into account increased wage rates and increased prices of materials. In the case of companies which continue to have war business or other civilian business we will also consider, as has been our standard practice in adjustment cases, the general financial position of the firm. We will decentralize the adjustment of these prices to our District and Regional Offices as far as possible.

In adjusting these prices we must also take into consideration the decrease in unit costs resulting from technological advances and a high level of output. The production "know-how" we acquired during the war is going to stand us in very good stead. This means that while some commodities are going to come back into production at higher prices than when they went out, not all of them will be higher. In every case, the OPA will be particularly concerned not to set prices which force deflation of general wage levels.

When the work week drops from 48 hours to 40, overtime payments of some 12 billion dollars will drop out. To that extent there may be a drying up of potential sales for our businessmen and merchants. During the reconversion period there is bound to be some unemployment. Even with adequate unemployment insurance this will mean a further reduction in the purchasing power of many of our workers.

If the prices on reconversion items are set too low they may further add to this dangerous drop in national purchasing power, and hence help pave the way for another depression. If, on the other hand, prices are set too high, our savings and current dollar incomes will be dissipated to pay unnecessarily high prices and we will soon find ourselves repeating the deadly cycle of 1919 with booming inflationary prices followed by an inevitable collapse and economic disaster.

Fourth, we will modify and change our pricing methods to fit changing conditions and in line with our experience. Prices will be rechecked at regular intervals, and all new prices will be subject to prompt recalculation if they are out of line.

Fifth, price control and rent control must be kept in effect as long as they are needed—but not one month longer than that.

We can sum it up this way: Our pricing policies should encourage the fullest possible production of goods and services at the lowest possible prices to the consumer. Unless American industry produces to the limit of its powers, there will be an increased danger of depression and eventual collapse.

Recent studies of the Department of Commerce point up clearly the problem which will face us after the war. For example, if civilian production in 1946 were no higher than in 1940 and if the hours of labor were the same, the Department's survey makes this forecast:

In 1940 there were 8,900,000 unemployed. Improvements in efficiency or technological advancements since 1940 would throw another 8,000,000 out of work, and these, added to the 2,600,000 increase in the civilian labor force during the six-year period, would mean a total of 19,500,000 unemployed in 1946. America will never stand for that.

Everything possible must be done to encourage complete use of our productive facilities so that we maintain a level of output far above that of 1940. Our pricing policies will be based on this assumption.

The controls which we administer are wartime controls. They were conceived for an emergency period. Without them we would have long since faced economic disaster.

But as soon as there is no longer any danger of inflationary price increases in a particular commodity field, price controls should be removed from that field. The speed with which this decontrolling process can be carried out will depend entirely upon the course of the war and the economic condition which we face in the reconversion and immediate post war periods (OPA, -17).

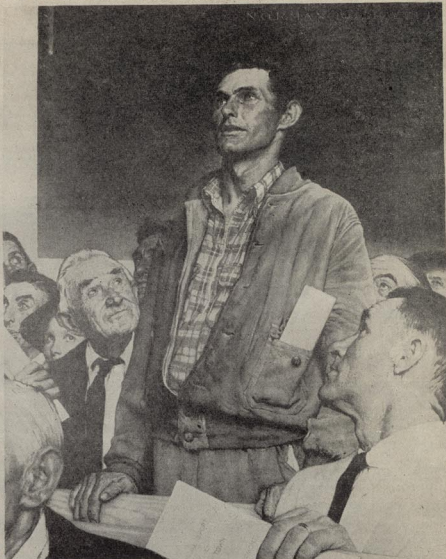
NEW POINT VALUES ON UTILITY MEATS

Point values for cuts of utility grade beef and utility grade lamb were reduced to zero and points for pork loins, pork hams and canned fish were restored on Aug. 13.

The point values of cheeses, farm or country butter and process butter were increased. The ration value of creamery butter is unchanged at 16 points. The point values will continue in effect through Saturday, September 2, end of the August rationing period.

Another red stamp—D5—worth 10 points was validated on Aug. 13. It will be good indefinitely (OPA, 8-10).

SAVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH



BUY WAR BONDS

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SIGNIFICANT WARTIME FACTS

Long-distance telephone calls average 2,200,000 a day, at an average connection speed of 3.7 minutes, a total of 15 years of telephone time daily spent in making connections alone.

* * *

Since Pearl Harbor, long-distance telephone calls have doubled, air mail has increased almost 70 per cent, and regular letter mail has risen about 20 per cent.

Toll calls by telephone from Washington, D. C., average 42,000 a day, compared with 24,000 a day just before Pearl Harbor.

Of the 26,500,000 telephones in the United States, 17 million are residence phones.

* * *

Total radio production in the United States is valued at \$250 million a month, all of it for the armed services, except a limited amount of tubes for civilian use.

★ OPA ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below can in most cases be furnished to subscribers upon specific request to the Government Information Bureau, Victory Bureau, 1123 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C. The material desired should be clearly identified by subject and date.

SOAP STOCK: Ceiling prices covering all types of boiled-down stock made from vegetable oil roots, domestic and imported, offered for sale; formula provided for computing maximum prices for other types of stock that may appear on market for the first time at a later date (8-12).

FRUITS AND BERRIES: Definite limitation set on charges that may be made for custom packing (8-12).

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES: Several changes in regulation designed to improve methods of price control (8-12).

STOCK SCREEN GOODS: Retail dealers in goods whose freight rate on items purchased from jobbers exceeds 75¢ per 100 pounds authorized to increase maximum prices by specified percentages rather than by exact amounts on each item (8-14).

GASOLINE: Refiners' maximum prices set on a new 70-74 octane ASTM grade (8-14).

COTTON: Major producers of terry cloth products, huck and crash towels, and corded napkins may make contracts on an adjustable pricing basis; adjustable pricing provision revoked for denim, 3.60 yard sanforized fine yarn shirting chambray and bed linen (8-14).

BERBERINE SALTS: Base ceiling price set of \$36.25 a pound for producers' and primary distributors' sales (8-14).

COTTON: Advance announcement made of future increases in mill ceiling prices of 2½¢ per pound in cotton Class A print cloth in the grey and certain other piece cloth yarn fabrics for an interim period, pending a complete cost accounting; also increase of approximately 10 to 15% in combed cotton yarns and 7½% in carded cotton yarns will be made (8-14).

COTTON COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE OPERATORS: May charge a 17% surcharge during this season over maximum rates authorized for the 1942-1943 season (8-15).

TIRES AND TUBES: Several minor changes made in the regulation establishing ceiling prices on retail sales of new tires and tubes, on retail and wholesale sales of used tires and tubes, recapped tires and recapping of tires, and the repairing of tires and tubes (8-15).

BREETS AND EARLY WHITE TABLE STOCK POTATOES: Advance notice of ceiling prices during next crop season given to growers (8-15).

SAUSAGE: All items to be sold in civilian wholesale markets under one pricing regulation, with no change in current prices (8-15).

LIQUIDATION SALES: Additional types made under statute or court order exempted from price control (8-15).

MILK: Ceiling prices for milk sold by establishments subject to the new restaurant regulation frozen at lawful ceiling prices in effect during July 23-29 (8-15).

FISH: Consumers to pay an average of 10¢ a pound above current ceiling prices for most popular cured and smoked fresh water and salt water fish as a result of new ceiling ceilings fixed at processor's level (8-16).

CRUDE OIL: Two announcements made concerning stripper well premium payment plan (8-16).

CRUDE OIL: Premium prices increased for 30 stripper pools located in Calif. (8-16).

FARM EQUIPMENT: Coverage of regulation governing manufacturers' and wholesale prices is limited to mechanical equipment and those categories of non-mechanical equipment, attachments and parts included in the partial list contained in regulation (8-17).

ELECTRIC IRONS: 20 manufacturers who have allocations to produce 1,768,968 irons agreed to market them at no change from their March, 1942 prices (8-17).

LEATHER SCRAP: All sellers, including shoe manufacturers and leather cutters required to price scrap under provisions of the leather pricing schedule (8-17).

BREADS AND ROLLS: Where producers have increased size of breads or the weight of a sales unit of rolls, they may add 1¢ to present maximum prices for day-old, stale or broken bread or rolls (8-17).

STORES: Meeting in which OPA planned to present to the OPA's Retail Council a draft of the proposed simplified price regulation to apply to most retail stores except food stores, postponed until Sept. 12-13 (8-18).

STAPLE WORK CLOTHING: Price regulation, which makes price adjustments at all sales levels and provides more effective controls for sales at wholesale and retail, completely revised (8-17).

PULPWOOD: Ceiling prices on pulpwood imported from Canadian Province of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia revised to bring them into line with changes made by the Dominion Government in the ceiling prices of Canada (8-17).

RED SOUR PITTED CHERRIES: Processors who do not have facilities for freezing or canning their year's crop but are packing for immediate use (with or without sugar) in containers that are not hermetically sealed, given maximum prices, Loh factory (8-17).

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE: Refiners given a simplified, consistent formula for arriving at delivered-at-destination prices on tank car and truck sales in 14 midwestern states (8-18).

ALUMINUM CANS: Producers of cans to be used for the packing of lard, baking powder, tobacco, snuff, tooth powder, pharmaceuticals, biscuits and other specified commodities must submit proposed prices or a pricing method for these cans (8-18).

CANNED MEATS: Ceiling prices for meats sold by intermediate distributors will be reduced to same extent as reduction in manufacturers' ceilings (8-18).

CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS: Manufacturers of a number of items of low-priced goods will be eligible to apply for price increases provided they meet certain requirements (8-18).

SOFTWOOD: Distribution yards authorized to sell lumber that is not a part of yard stock at the time of sale, provided the purchaser's order (certified by WPB) is extended by the yard to its supplying mill to obtain the lumber for delivery to that purchaser and provided that the lumber is actually handled as yard stock before delivery (8-19).

WALNUT GUNSTOCKS: Price regulation revised so as to include specific dollars-and-cents prices for standard grades and sizes of walnut lumber at the mill level (8-19).

COOPERAGE PRODUCTS: West Coast distributors will have selling prices established on an individual basis (8-19).

BUTTER AND CHEESE: Ceiling prices established for sales and deliveries of butter and certain types of cheese by licensed ship suppliers (8-19).

SHUTTLECOCK: Increase of 10% over previous maximum prices allowed (8-21).

CONSUMER RATIONING

FUEL OIL: Local War Price and Rationing Boards authorized to withhold rations from persons who failed to sign their coupon sheets before depositing them with their dealers may do so (8-14).

FUEL OIL: Two methods provided by which persons who failed to sign their coupon sheets before depositing them with their dealers may do so (8-14).

FRESH VEGETABLES: Availability re-established as a test in the granting of supplemental ration points for canned vegetables to individual consumers, small boarding houses, and industrial in-plant food operations in isolated areas where fresh vegetables are not plentiful enough to meet minimum community nutritional needs (8-14).

GASOLINE: Renewal of basic "A" rations outside the East Coast to begin in late August (8-15).

FOODS: Local War Price and Rationing Boards able to move at once to prevent hardship when applications are received for supplemental allowances of rationed food for reasons of health (8-17).

GASOLINE: Provision made for local War Price and Rationing Boards to open ration bank accounts (8-20).

PROCESSED FOODS: Five more buying rations worth 10 points each valid for buying rationed foods beginning Sept. 1 (8-22).

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Arthur K. Fisher appointed Head of the Specialized and Imports Section of Food Price Division (8-16).

Franklin Gindick made Acting Head of the Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Section of Food Price Division (8-16).

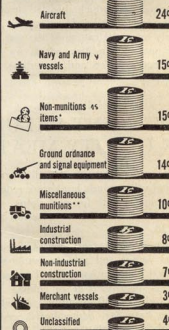
RENT CONTROL

EXEMPTIONS: Landlords will not qualify for any future exemptions of seasonal housing from rent control by keeping houses vacant during the winter of 1944-45 (8-11).

PENALTIES: Instructions issued concerning authority of OPA to take action in civil courts to recover treble damages from violators under provisions of the Stabilization Extension Act (8-16).

THE WAR DOLLAR
breakdown of appropriations
Nov. 30, 1942

DATA • WPB •



* Pay, substitutes, travel for ground forces and civilians, agricultural machinery, and other miscellaneous expenses.
** Excludes munitions and equipment supplied to engineering, health, sanitation, chemical warfare and other activities.